United Nations S/2013/1

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 January 2013

Original: English

**Letter dated 2 January 2013 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2078 (2012) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, by which the Council requested me to extend, for a period expiring on 1 February 2014, the Group of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) and renewed by subsequent resolutions.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, following consultations with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, I have appointed the following expert (finance): Mr. Daniel Fahey (United States of America).

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

13-20048 (E) 030113

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United Nations S/2013/2

# Security Council

Distr.: General
2 January 2013

Original: English

## Note by the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016), and after consultations among the members of the Council, it was agreed to elect the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of subsidiary bodies for the period ending 31 December 2013 as follows:

**Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea**

*Chair*:
Kim Sook (Republic of Korea)

*Vice-Chairs*: Pakistan and Togo

**Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities**

*Chair*:
Gary Francis Quinlan (Australia)

*Vice-Chairs*: Guatemala and Russian Federation

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism**

*Chair*:
Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)

*Vice-Chairs*: France, Russian Federation and Rwanda

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1518 (2003)**

*Chair*:
Kodjo Menan (Togo)

*Vice-Chair*: Republic of Korea

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia**

*Chair*:
Masood Khan (Pakistan)

*Vice-Chairs*: Luxembourg and Rwanda

13-20031 (E) 030113

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**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

*Chair*:
Agshin Mehdiyev (Azerbaijan)

*Vice-Chairs*: Morocco and Pakistan

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)**

*Chair*:
Kim Sook (Republic of Korea)

*Vice-Chairs*: Azerbaijan, Luxembourg and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire**

*Chair*:
Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)

*Vice-Chairs*: Australia and Rwanda

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan**

*Chair*:
María Cristina Perceval (Argentina)

*Vice-Chairs*: Australia and Azerbaijan

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1636 (2005)**

*Chair*:
Kodjo Menan (Togo)

*Vice-Chairs*: Australia and Azerbaijan

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006)**

*Chair*:
Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg)

*Vice-Chairs*: Azerbaijan and Togo

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)**

*Chair*:
Gary Francis Quinlan (Australia)

*Vice-Chair*: Togo

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1970 (2011) concerning Libya**

*Chair*:
Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda)

*Vice-Chair*: Republic of Korea

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011)**

*Chair*:
Gary Francis Quinlan (Australia)

*Vice-Chairs*: Guatemala and Russian Federation

**Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau**

*Chair*:
Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)

*Vice-Chair*: Luxembourg

**Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations**

*Chair*:
Masood Khan (Pakistan)

*Vice-Chair*: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Ad Hoc Working Group on Conflict Prevention and Resolution in Africa**

*Chair*:
Eugène-Richard Gasana (Rwanda)

*Vice-Chair*: Togo

**Working Group established pursuant to resolution 1566 (2004)**

*Chair*:
Mohammed Loulichki (Morocco)

*Vice-Chairs*: France, Russian Federation and Rwanda

**Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict**

*Chair*:
Sylvie Lucas (Luxembourg)

*Vice-Chair*: Argentina

**Informal Working Group on Documentation and Other Procedural Questions**

*Chair*:
María Cristina Perceval (Argentina)

*Vice-Chair*: Pakistan

**Informal Working Group on International Tribunals**

*Chair*:
Gert Rosenthal (Guatemala)

*Vice-Chair*: Australia

United Nations S/2013/3

# Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2013

Original: English

## Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Pakistan in January 2013, the Security Council will hold an open debate, on 15 January 2013, on a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism. In order to help to steer the discussions on the subject, Pakistan has prepared the attached concept note (see annex).

I would be most grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Masood **Khan**

13-20084 (E) 070113

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## Annex to the letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Concept note for the open debate of the Security Council on a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism

**(15 January 2013)**

### Introduction

International terrorism poses a serious threat to peace, security and stability in all parts of the world. It is a global scourge that the international community must tackle together. The complex nature of the terrorist phenomenon continues to pose multiple challenges. Many parts of the world have seen a rise in terrorist activities. Terrorist groups of different motivations and ideological orientations, with innovative tactics and new technologies, are a constant challenge. The use of the latest technology and cyber resources for terrorist financing, planning and recruitment bring out the need for effective steps by all Member States.

The past decade has seen considerable international cooperation against terrorism. Experience points to the necessity of comprehensive, coordinated and consistent responses at the national, regional and international levels to counter terrorism effectively.

During its presidency of the Security Council in January 2013, Pakistan will convene an open debate on 15 January with a particular focus on a comprehensive approach to counter-terrorism.

### Background

The General Assembly adopted the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by consensus in 2006 and has reviewed it three times. The Assembly established the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to facilitate coordination and coherence and provide assistance for the implementation of the Strategy (Assembly resolution 64/297). The Task Force consists of 29 United Nations entities, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization. Each entity contributes to United Nations counter-terrorism efforts in the light of its mandate.

Resolutions of the Security Council on counter-terrorism, including 1373 (2001) and 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and their successor resolutions, have augmented the framework established by various legal instruments to maintain international peace and security and prevent terrorist acts. United Nations mechanisms and subsidiary bodies, such as the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and its Executive Directorate, not only make an assessment of the implementation status of relevant resolutions but also help States undertake measures to prevent terrorism. The workshops organized by the Executive Directorate and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force in various parts of the world play an important role in

identifying and addressing counter-terrorism-related capacity gaps in various countries.

## Objectives

### Comprehensive approach

While there exists an elaborate mechanism of cooperation among States at the subregional, regional and international levels, the counter-terrorism efforts of the international community have produced mixed results. The wave of terrorist acts during the past decade has increased the realization that terrorism cannot be defeated by military means and law enforcement measures alone. The prevalence of the terrorist threat underscores the need for a more creative and holistic approach to counter-terrorism.

Such an approach, characterized by multifaceted cooperation and the combination of a variety of traditional approaches, including political, developmental, human rights and legal, would be helpful to tackle the menace. It should address the root causes of terrorism and all relevant factors within a given context. There is a need to understand what is driving individuals to acts of terrorist violence. The integration of counter-terrorism approaches should be pursued at both the policy and implementation levels.

The debate can focus on, inter alia, the aspects set out in the context of the comprehensive approach.

### Financing of terrorism

Countering the financing of terrorism must remain one of the top priorities of international counter-terrorism efforts. United Nations entities and multilateral organizations have done important work in the area of countering the financing of terrorism. Terrorists have also adapted to new circumstances and have changed their methods of raising, storing and transferring finances. There is a need for concerted efforts to deal with the risks of terrorist financing, including prevention of the abuse of the non-profit sector by terrorists. It is important to pursue such measures in a manner that respects religious freedoms and practices, including charitable donations as well as relief and humanitarian assistance.

Terrorists have increasingly relied on criminal activity to raise funds. The narcotics trade is an important source of funding for various terrorist groups. There is a need to strengthen international cooperation in disrupting the links that, in some cases, exist between the illicit trafficking of drugs and their precursors, the illicit production of narcotic drugs and drug-related financial activities. It is important for effective cooperation among Member States to include the exchange of timely and accurate information concerning the financing of terrorism from all sources, including drug trafficking.

### Implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy has, inter alia, highlighted the importance of addressing conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. The conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism include prolonged unresolved conflicts; the dehumanization of the victims of terrorism in all its forms

and manifestations; lack of the rule of law and violations of human rights; political exclusion; socioeconomic marginalization; and the lack of good governance. All four pillars of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy need to be implemented in all aspects.

There is a need to identify the capacity shortfalls of States. The capacity-building needs of States might include training of personnel, procurement of requisite equipment and the establishment of physical infrastructure. The physical infrastructure ensures the technological capability of the State for, inter alia, monitoring of and gathering intelligence on terrorist activities and for apprehending terrorists.

Assisting victims of terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, and providing them and their families with support to cope with their loss and grief is important in the context of overall counter-terrorism efforts. The possible role of such victims and of survivor networks in countering terrorism merits highlighting. Member States and the United Nations system, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, have made noteworthy efforts and undertaken activities in this field.

**Security and development**

Inquiries into a deeper understanding of counter-terrorism have promoted an increased focus on the importance of development and security as an important theme of counter-terrorism policy prescription. The two are mutually reinforcing and worthy of careful examination. The strategic significance of the development and security approach is that it is preventive and corresponds to the basic needs of human existence, considering that the long-term objective of any counter-terrorism strategy is to safeguard the lives and well-being of people.

An approach based on security and development constitutes a vital tool to build community resilience in countering the appeal of terrorism. Success in this area, especially through youth employment, the eradication of socioeconomic marginalization and the strengthening of good governance, could reduce the sense of victimization that promotes the extremism and recruitment of terrorists. At the same time, such an approach towards security and development should not lead us to look at development activities through the prism of security concerns only.

A long-term policy based on deterrence, development and dialogue is crucial to defeating terrorists. Such a policy must focus on developing areas that have been under the influence of terrorist groups and pursuing dialogue with relatively moderate elements who could be lured away from violence.

**Rule of law, human rights and counter-terrorism**

The rule-of-law approach to counter-terrorism underscores the need for an effective criminal justice system supported by credible and strong law enforcement measures. The law enforcement capacity to apprehend, investigate, and analyse evidence is crucial for an effective criminal justice system. Such a system requires effective legislation, scientific evidence collection supported by forensic laboratories, prosecution and inter-agency cooperation, information-sharing and coordination. This includes incorporation of international legal obligations into national legislation based on international counter-terrorism instruments signed by

States. It also requires effective protection of law enforcement officials dealing with terrorist offences, their families, judges and witnesses.

In the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, Member States have recognized that international cooperation to fight terrorism must be conducted in conformity with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations and relevant international conventions and protocols. The rule of law and protection of human rights while countering terrorism at both national and international levels must be ensured by all States, consistent with their obligations under international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law. The protection and promotion of human rights and countering and preventing terrorism are not conflicting but complementary goals.

**Incitement to terrorism**

Incitement to commit terrorist acts is a growing problem. It complicates and creates hurdles in almost all forms of counter-terrorism, from operational and legal phases to the rehabilitation phase. Incitement to terrorism of all types affects intercultural relations and mutual perceptions. Practical measures must be taken to address these challenges. The promotion of tolerance, good governance and inclusiveness is vital for the prevention of terrorism. However, the definitional aspects of incitement, along with concerns based on the principle of freedom of expression, make it hard to address the issue in an effective manner.

**Dialogue and understanding among civilizations and cultural groups**

In addition to political, developmental and legal approaches, the long-lasting solution to the threat of terrorism also requires dialogue, understanding and bridging the gaps among various civilizations and cultural groups. Dialogue and better understanding among civilizations are important for the prevention of extremism.

Venues for dialogue and countering the appeal of terrorism must be given due importance in any counter-terrorism strategy. In that context, the reform and reorientation of prisons and correctional systems deserve more attention. It is also important to engage in the deconstruction of terrorists' narratives and devise practical methodologies for implementing effective programmes to deradicalize terrorists. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Alliance of Civilizations and the Task Force's Working Group on Dialogue, Understanding and Countering the Appeal of Terrorism have made positive contributions to enhancing mutual understanding among diverse cultures. These frameworks for dialogue need to be fully utilized in order to bring various civilizations together.

The role of regional and international organizations in creating frameworks of cooperation and for the sharing of best practices should be strengthened. The utilization of regional arrangements and agencies in the light of Chapter VIII of the Charter must be encouraged. The existing level of regional cooperation in the field of counter-terrorism can be further enhanced by regional organizations.

**Format**

The meeting will be held in the format of an open debate to be chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will brief the Council.

**Outcome**

The Security Council may adopt a presidential statement that will recognize the continued need for a comprehensive approach towards counter-terrorism.

United Nations S/2013/4

# Security Council

Distr.: General
3 January 2013

Original: English

## Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that during its presidency of the Security Council in January 2013, Pakistan has scheduled an open debate on the subject "United Nations peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach" on Monday, 21 January. In order to help steer the discussions on the subject, Pakistan has prepared the attached concept note (see annex).

I would be most grateful if the present letter and the annex thereto could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad Masood **Khan**

13-20092 (E) 140113

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## Annex to the letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

## Concept note for open debate of the Security Council on "United Nations peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach", 21 January 2013

1. As Security Council President for January 2013, Pakistan will convene an open debate on 21 January on "United Nations Peacekeeping: a multidimensional approach".

2. United Nations peacekeeping is one of the most important and effective tools at the disposal of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security. Since May 1948, when the first mission was deployed, peacekeeping has been a key task for the United Nations and a joint endeavour of all Member States to uphold the ideals of collective security under the United Nations flag.

3. Modern-day peacekeeping has progressively evolved and adapted itself to changing demands and circumstances. Now peacekeepers address the challenges of both inter-State and intra-State conflicts. Besides traditional operations comprising truce supervision, peacekeeping missions have become diversified and multidimensional in nature, scope and size. These missions incorporate a complex mix of many elements — military, police and civilian — working together either alone or in collaboration with other actors to implement critical peacebuilding tasks in their integrated mandates, and thereby laying the foundations for sustainable peace.

4. The successful implementation of diversified and multidimensional mandates has enhanced the cost-effectiveness of peacekeeping missions. The current annual outlay of approximately $8 billion for peacekeeping is small compared with global military spending. Resources allocated for individual military operations by non-United Nations entities are significantly higher than the combined United Nations peacekeeping budget. While their roles are distinct, it does bring into comparison the cost-effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping. Moreover, studies have shown that the presence of a United Nations peacekeeping operation bolsters growth of gross domestic product in conflict-affected areas (particularly in the first three years, on average) and is proven to reduce the likelihood of resurgence of conflict.

5. In multidimensional missions, peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities are mutually reinforcing. Peacekeepers are early peacebuilders and play an important role from inception through the entire life cycle of the Mission. Peacekeeping and peacebuilding are not sequential. In fact, peacekeeping offers a set of critical tools and capacities for peacebuilding. Peacekeeping, either by itself or together with other actors, has contributed to both short-term peacebuilding objectives (by mitigating risk factors and neutralizing conflict drivers) and long-term peacebuilding objectives (by contributing to the building of national capacities and institutions) in different ways.

6. In the five recurring priority areas for peacebuilding identified by the Secretary-General in his 2009 report on peacebuilding in the immediate aftermath of

conflict,[1] United Nations peacekeeping missions have made significant contributions. A summary of the roles assigned to different peacekeeping missions in five priority areas for peacebuilding is given below:

(a) *Support for basic safety and security*. Peacekeeping missions have either directly provided safety and security or undertaken the capacity-building of national security institutions:

- Mine action (as in UNTAC, UNOMIL, UNIFIL, UNMEE, ONUB and UNMIS)
- The disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of combatants (as in MONUC, UNMIL, UNAMID, UNMIS, and ONUC)
- Strengthening rule of law and security sector institutions (as in UNMISS, UNMIH, MONUC, MONUSCO and UNOCI — for military reforms) (as in UNTAC, UNTAES, UNAMSIL, UNMIH and MINUSTAH — for police reforms)
- Judicial and corrections support (as in UNMIK, UNTAET, MICAH, MINUSTAH and UNMISS)
- Security sector reforms (as in UNMISS, UNMIT, UNMISET, MONUSCO and UNMIL)
- Extension of State authority (as in UNAMSIL, UNMIL, MINUSTAH and UNOCI)

(b) *Support for the political process, including electoral assistance, inclusive dialogue and reconciliation, and conflict management capacity*. Peacekeeping missions have been providing critical support in this area for the past two decades:

- Electoral assistance (as in UNMISS, UNOCI, MONUSCO and MINUSTAH)
- Supporting national dialogue and reconciliation (as in UNOSOM II, MONUC, UNMIK, UNSMIH and UNOMSIL)
- Supporting national political processes and constitutional processes through advice and assistance to national Governments (as in UNMISS, UNISFA, UNTAC and UNMIT)
- Local conflict resolution mechanisms (as in MINURCAT, UNMIS, UNMISS and UNAMID)

(c) *Support for the provision of basic services*:

- Facilitation of humanitarian assistance, with other actors, through the provision of a safe and secure environment (as in UNAMSIL, UNMIL, UNOCI, UNMIS, UNMISS, UNAMID and MINURCAT)
- Support for internally displaced persons/refugees (as in UNMIK, UNTAES, UNOCI and MINUSTAH)
- Quick-impact projects (construction of roads/bridges, field hospitals by many peacekeeping missions — most notably UNMIL, UNOMSIL and UNAMSIL)

[1] A/63/881-S/2009/304.

(d) *Support for the restoration of core government functions*:

- Consolidation of provisional institutions of administration (as in UNTAC, UNMIK, UNTAES and UNTAET — civil administration)
- Monitoring the normalization of State institutions (as in MONUA)
- Supporting governance and anti-corruption efforts, and improve fiscal management (as in MONUC and UNIOSIL)
- National resources management (as in UNMIL and MONUSCO)

(e) *Support to economic revitalization.* Recent instances in which peacekeeping missions have supported economic revitalization, in close collaboration with development actors, have been in Haiti and Timor-Leste:

- In Haiti, MINUSTAH has provided the coordination of activities undertaken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, particularly to ensure greater efficiency in the implementation of national development and poverty reduction strategies
- In Timor-Leste, UNMIT has worked on youth employment and social economic development.

7. Over the past year, the General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations have reaffirmed the need to conduct United Nations peacekeeping operations so as to facilitate post-conflict peacebuilding, prevent the recurrence of armed conflict and move towards sustainable peace and development. Member States have emphasized the need for a coordinated strategic assessment and planning process for peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities in order to ensure an integrated and coherent approach for post-conflict peacebuilding and sustainable peace. The Special Committee has also acknowledged the important role that peacekeeping missions play in peacebuilding by supporting and enabling critical tasks as well as assisting host countries in developing critical peacebuilding priorities.[2]

8. The Security Council has appreciated the contribution of peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions to early peacebuilding and recognized the need to integrate the missions' expertise and experience into the development of peacebuilding strategy.[3] The Council has also undertaken to consider how peacekeeping operations can best support national authorities, as appropriate, to articulate peacebuilding priorities. Acting in accordance with these priorities, these Missions can both support other national and international actors in implementing peacebuilding activities and undertake certain peacebuilding tasks themselves.[4]

9. There is wide recognition of the imperative need to include peacebuilding elements in the mandates of peacekeeping operations, with a view to ensuring a smooth transition to a successful post-conflict phase and preventing the recurrence or continuation of armed conflict.[5] Similarly, the importance of the early consideration of peacebuilding activities in the Security Council's deliberations and

[2] See A/66/19.
[3] See S/PRST/2011/2.
[4] See S/PRST/2011/4.
[5] See S/PRST/2001/5.

ensuring coherence among peacemaking, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and development is also acknowledged.[6]

10. The narrative of interlinkage between peacekeeping and peacebuilding in the context of multidimensional missions is still evolving. The objective of this debate is to contribute to this process. It may be useful to focus discussion on the following themes:

(a) *Starting early*. With a view to ensuring a coherent and an integrated approach in conflict and post-conflict situations, it is essential to grasp the challenges of peacebuilding from the inception of a peacekeeping mission. In this regard, the few questions that merit attention are: How can peacebuilding challenges be factored into the integrated assessment and planning of the mission at the stage of the force requirement and force generation process, so that troops with requisite experience and training in peacebuilding-related tasks are deployed? How can the configuration of the mission, including its military, police and civilian components, evolve during the life of the mission to match peacekeeping and peacebuilding requirements?

(b) *Coordination and coherence*. The efficiency of multidimensional peacekeeping missions depends on the sound planning and coordination of peacekeeping and peacebuilding activities. Integrated planning, including integrated strategic frameworks, is an important mechanism to help coordinate and prioritize United Nations system activities aimed at the consolidation of peace. How could this mechanism be improved for overall efficiency? How to ensure that the allocation of resources by all relevant United Nations actors is in line with strategic priorities? How to identify a central lead role in this regard? What role can the Security Council play in the system and how can it benefit from the advisory, advocacy and resource mobilization roles of the Peacebuilding Commission? How can the coherence of the wider international community in support of national peacebuilding priorities be strengthened?

(c) *Optimizing comparative advantages*. Peacekeeping missions bring several comparative advantages to peacebuilding, including international legitimacy and political leverage derived from the Security Council's mandate and support, the unique ability to deploy a mix of civilian, police and military capabilities under a unified leadership, and a deep field presence. How can these comparative advantages be optimized to enhance the cost-effectiveness of the mission and guide its peacebuilding priorities and role vis-à-vis other peacebuilding actors?

(d) *Training and expertise*. For peacekeeping missions implementing peacebuilding tasks, we need trained military and police personnel who have institutional memory of previous peacekeeping deployments as well as other relevant experience. The imperative of operational readiness and professional excellence is self-evident. Key questions that arise are: How to identify trained and experienced uniformed peacekeepers who can also deliver peacebuilding tasks and engage effectively with their civilian counterparts and civilian population? How can the United Nations system be guided by the analysis of existing and emerging troop-contributing countries, with regard to the history and contribution of individual contributors?

[6] See S/PRST/2009/23.

(e) *Quick-impact projects.* Some peacekeeping contingents, such as those in UNMIL, have undertaken quick-impact projects, such as infrastructure development. How can such projects contribute more effectively to peacebuilding objectives?

(f) *Institution-building.* The Security Council has stressed the importance of institution-building as a critical component of peacebuilding and has given peacekeeping missions a broad range of mandates covering institution-building elements, in particular in the justice, security and enforcement areas. How can military and police components be more effectively engaged in supporting institution-building efforts, including through training and mentoring?

(g) *Partnerships.* The maintenance of international peace and security is a shared responsibility based on principles. It is a multilateral engagement among the United Nations Member States and between the Member States, the Secretariat and other stakeholders. Partnerships are strengthened by adherence to agreed principles of peacekeeping (consent of the parties, impartiality and non-use of force except in self-defence and defence of mandate) and relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The question is how to strengthen these partnerships in the context of mandating, planning and deploying multidimensional peacekeeping missions.

11. A concerted focus on the above-mentioned areas will enrich the discourse on multidimensional peacekeeping. Member States have so far pronounced themselves on the subject either through deliberations on respective Security Council mandates or on different clusters of multidimensional tasks. The debate will be an opportunity for a comprehensive discussion on the subject.

12. *Format.* The meeting will be held in the format of an open debate to be chaired by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon will brief the Council.

13. *Outcome.* It is proposed that the Council adopt a resolution as an outcome of the debate.

## Appendix

### Abbreviations for United Nations missions

| | |
|---|---|
| MICAH | International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti |
| MINURCAT | United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad |
| MINUSTAH | United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti |
| MONUA | United Nations Observer Mission in Angola |
| MONUC | United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| MONUSCO | United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo |
| ONUB | United Nations Operation in Burundi |
| ONUC | United Nations Operation in the Congo |
| UNAMID | African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur |
| UNAMSIL | United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone |
| UNIOSIL | United Nations Integrated Office in Sierra Leone |
| UNIFIL | United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon |
| UNISFA | United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei |
| UNMEE | United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea |
| UNMIH | United Nations Mission in Haiti |
| UNMIK | United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo |
| UNMIL | United Nations Mission in Liberia |
| UNMIS | United Nations Mission in the Sudan |
| UNMISS | United Nations Mission in South Sudan |
| UNMISET | United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor |
| UNMIT | United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste |
| UNOCI | United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire |
| UNOMIL | United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia |
| UNOMSIL | United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone |
| UNOSOM II | United Nations Operation in Somalia II |
| UNSMIH | United Nations Support Mission in Haiti |
| UNTAC | United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia |
| UNTAES | United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium |
| UNTAET | United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor |

United Nations S/2013/5

# Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2013

Original: English

## Letter dated 1 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to notify you that the Government of Pakistan would like to see the following items retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized:

(a) The India-Pakistan question.

(b) The Hyderabad question.

(c) The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Masood **Khan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

13-20122 (E) 040113

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United Nations S/2013/6

# Security Council

Distr.: General
4 January 2013

Original: English

## Letter dated 4 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan regrets to inform the Security Council regarding violations of her people, territory and sovereignty by the Republic of the Sudan over the festive season. The details are as follows:

1. On 26 December 2012, the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) launched both air and ground attacks between 8 a.m. and 12 noon, on civilian targets at Kiir Adem. Eleven bombs were dropped in the area and consequently, two women and one child lost their lives. Furthermore, on the afternoon of the aforementioned date, 14 bombs were dropped in Aweil Town, the capital of Northern Bahr El Ghazal State, totalling 25 bomb attacks in the State on that single day. The Sudan People's Liberation Army undertook to protect its territory and repulsed the ground troops of the Sudan Armed Forces, out of the Republic of South Sudan, who fled towards Abumatariq, Southern Darfur State.

2. The Government of the Republic of South Sudan expresses its alarm at SAF amassing troops on the borders, particularly along Northern Bahr El Ghazal State. It is our assessment that they wish to occupy the Kiir Adem area, with 3,000 soldiers and hundreds of Arab militiamen on horseback, who are already deployed.

3. Additionally, in northern Upper Nile, SAF, in conjunction with South Sudanese militia groups, have undertaken several attacks on agricultural farm areas with the aim to destabilize production. Thus far, 17 South Sudanese farmers have been kidnapped by Sudan Armed Forces and their militia proxies.

4. Furthermore, in Jau, northern Unity State, hundreds of militiamen have been deployed for the purpose of occupying the oil fields in the area. Similar movements have been noted and reported in Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal States, respectively.

The Government of the Republic of South Sudan calls for the condemnation of the Republic of the Sudan's belligerent attitude and acts of aggression against the people and the territory of the Republic of South Sudan by the Security Council, in the strongest terms. These unfortunate actions are in absolute contravention of Security Council resolution 2046 (2012), as well as the spirit of goodwill towards implementing the Addis Ababa Agreements of 27 September 2012. These actions particularly hamper the possible implementation of the long-awaited Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ), and serve as a clear reflection of the Sudanese



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Government's unwillingness to establish a monitoring mechanism and further delay the proposals on an Abyei Referendum. The Government of South Sudan urges the Security Council to utilize its full discretion and mechanisms, inter alia, its resolution 2046 (2012), to aid the Republic of South Sudan in protecting her people and territorial integrity.

Khartoum should be reminded that the long history of struggle by South Sudan proves that these belligerent attacks only terrorize civilian populations and can never bring genuine peace, security and stability to our respective countries. It is only through honouring agreements and implementing them in good faith, that viable peace and reconciliation will be achieved.

Kindly accept the present submission as documentation for circulation to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Francis Mading **Deng**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2013/7

Security Council

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7 January 2013

Original: English

# Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus

## I. Introduction

1. The present report on the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) covers developments from 21 June to 15 December 2012 and brings up to date, since the issuance of my report (S/2012/507) dated 29 June 2012, the record of activities carried out by UNFICYP pursuant to Security Council resolution 186 (1964) and subsequent Council resolutions, most recently resolution 2058 (2012). A separate report on my mission of good offices to Cyprus will be presented to the Council in March 2013.

2. As at 15 December 2012, the strength of the military component stood at 860 for all ranks and the strength of the police component stood at 65 (see annex).

## II. Activities of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

3. UNFICYP aims first and foremost to prevent a recurrence of fighting and contribute to the maintenance of law and order and a return to normal conditions. Its mandate requires reconciling, as far as possible, security considerations and the maintenance of the military status quo while allowing Cypriots who live and work in the buffer zone to pursue civilian activities and enjoy full and productive lives. Such an approach, when successful, helps build confidence between the communities and contributes to the overall United Nations effort in support of the peace process.

### A. Prevention of a recurrence of fighting and the maintenance of the military status quo

4. During the reporting period, UNFICYP continued to maintain the integrity and stability of the buffer zone. The period was marked by the continuance of a low level of military violations committed by the two opposing forces. Cooperation between UNFICYP and the opposing forces continued to be characterized by a positive relationship with the respective chains of command. Good working relations have been established with the incoming commanders of the Turkish forces



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and Turkish Cypriot security forces; good working relations have been maintained with the Commander of the National Guard.

5. However, the non-recognition by the opposing forces of the 1989 aide-memoire continues to be problematic. Previously reported military positions established by both opposing forces inside the buffer zone that violate the status quo remain in place. Turkish forces retained the checkpoint in the Louroujina pocket. They also conducted regular inspections of the liaison post at Strovilia and repeatedly overmanned the position, in violation of the military status quo. The United Nations holds the Government of Turkey responsible for the status quo in Varosha.

6. As in recent years, the opposing forces refrained from conducting major exercises during the reporting period. In line with the practice in place since 2008, both the National Guard and the Turkish forces announced the cancellation of annual exercises code-named "Nikiforos" and "Toros", respectively. In the same vein, the United Nations mission remains committed to reducing tensions along the buffer zone through the implementation of military confidence-building measures. To this end, the UNFICYP Force Commander has engaged in dialogue with the commanders of both opposing forces. While there have been no concrete outcomes in this important area, these engagements do allow for meaningful discussion on future activities.

7. With a view to preventing the escalation of tensions, UNFICYP continued to resist regular attempts by both opposing forces to effect low-level changes to the military status quo across the buffer zone. A robust observation, reporting and liaison infrastructure, underpinned by regular patrolling, enabled issues to be resolved at the lowest appropriate levels and is an important element in maintaining confidence and stability. Through its liaison role, UNFICYP continues to play a critical part in building confidence between the opposing forces.

8. On 12 November, however, Turkish forces erected, without prior consultation with UNFICYP, a fence in the buffer zone near the town of Avlona with a view to preventing unauthorized civilian activity close to its ceasefire line. On 30 November, the mission removed the structure. In response, some 100 armed soldiers of the Turkish forces entered the buffer zone and reinstalled the fence, confronting members of an UNFICYP military contingent in the process. UNFICYP strongly protested this serious violation and the Turkish forces withdrew. Subsequently, a solution was negotiated by which the structure was dismantled and UNFICYP made alternative arrangements to address Turkish concerns.

9. In late September, tensions increased significantly between the two sides when three armed Cypriot police officers crossed through the buffer zone near the village of Louroujina in pursuit of a Turkish Cypriot vehicle for alleged traffic offences and were arrested by Turkish Cypriot police. UNFICYP determined the status and welfare of the officers within hours using its police, civilian and military liaison channels, attended the military and civil court hearings two days later, and facilitated the handover of the police officers in Nicosia that evening. The officers were charged with minor offences and released. While the joint communications room proved incapable of resolving the issue at the time, negotiations under its auspices for the return of the Cypriot police vehicles continue.

10. Tensions related to exploration for natural resources off the shores of Cyprus continued during the reporting period. In November, Cyprus opened negotiations with several international companies interested in exploiting potential resources within four designated blocks to the south and south-east of the island. Turkey protested the development and called on companies to withdraw from the tender or face exclusion from new energy projects in Turkey. The statement confirmed Turkey's position in support of Turkish Cypriot objections that such actions prejudge the rights of the Turkish Cypriot community. In reply, Cyprus issued a statement in defence of its inalienable and sovereign right to exploit hydrocarbons in its exclusive economic zone, but reiterated that Turkish Cypriots would benefit from the exploitation through a solution to the Cyprus problem.

## B. Demining

11. The two sides continue to withhold access for demining to the four remaining mined areas in the buffer zone. One is located south of Varosha and is under the control of the Turkish forces; three are in the Louroujina pocket and are under the control of the National Guard. During the reporting period, the National Guard completed the removal of anti-personnel mines from one of those mined areas in the buffer zone, with a view to complying with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction. At the same time, the National Guard left its anti-tank mines in place.

12. There has been no progress in terms of fulfilling the Security Council's call on the parties to extend demining operations outside of the buffer zone. Concerns persist, in particular with regard to mined areas adjacent to the buffer zone along the respective ceasefire lines. In October, severe flooding raised concerns over the potential displacement of mines from a minefield of the Turkish forces into the buffer zone. While UNFICYP, with the assistance of the Mine Action Service, took steps to contain the danger, the issue remains unresolved. It is strongly recommended that minefields adjacent to the buffer zone be removed, as both a safety and confidence-building measure.

## C. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian functions

13. During the reporting period, UNFICYP approved 35 of 40 civilian projects in the buffer zone for both communities, mainly for the construction of houses and commercial ventures such as photovoltaic parks. To support such activities, UNFICYP regularly facilitated the provision of basic services to both communities and the improvement and maintenance of essential infrastructure for public utilities and services in the buffer zone. Instances of joint cooperation on such technical work, as recorded in my last report, were few during the current reporting period.

14. While UNFICYP supports cooperation and other civilian projects in the buffer zone, it is firmly opposed to unauthorized civilian activities, particularly when such activities may increase tensions in the buffer zone and thus adversely affect the military status quo. Cooperation with UNFICYP should also extend to the prompt addressing, by the courts, of outstanding cases of assault on UNFICYP personnel and damage to United Nations property. Three judicial cases resulting from such incidents involving Greek Cypriots are pending. Occasional restrictions on United

Nations staff members of Greek Cypriot origin seeking to perform their duties in the north remained in place.

15. In October, a new university opened in the bicommunal buffer zone village of Pyla. While the initial student body numbers no more than 145, the vast majority of whom are Greek Cypriot, the university could see its enrolment grow to over 2,500 students. Such numbers could double the local population and threaten the delicate demographic balance in the village. Neither side is permitted to maintain a full-time police presence in Pyla. As the first point of contact for law and order issues, UNFICYP remains concerned about the impact of the university on the security situation in this sensitive area of the buffer zone. UNFICYP considers the project unauthorized until all security, law-and-order and civilian concerns are addressed.

16. UNFICYP continued to address day-to-day humanitarian and welfare issues faced by Greek Cypriots and Maronites residing in the north and by Turkish Cypriots residing in the south. Nineteen home visits were conducted during the reporting period. Concerns over the deteriorating health of elderly Greek Cypriots and Maronites and over the absence of Greek-speaking doctors to treat these patients were voiced repeatedly. For the Turkish Cypriots in the south, welfare and impediments to religious worship were the issues of concern. There were no new developments regarding the establishment of a Turkish language school in Limassol. UNFICYP also facilitated 25 religious and commemorative events, involving more than 5,000 people, which were held in the buffer zone or required crossings to either side.

17. UNFICYP continued its weekly delivery of humanitarian assistance to 347 Greek Cypriots and 126 Maronites in the north. UNFICYP also continued to observe the functioning of the Greek Cypriot schools in the Karpas peninsula. UNFICYP facilitated the supply of textbooks and teaching aids to the schools, although some delay in Turkish Cypriot approvals meant that this was completed after the commencement of the school year.

18. UNFICYP assisted in addressing the legal and humanitarian issues surrounding the imprisonment of 13 Turkish Cypriots in the south and 7 Maronite and Greek Cypriots in the north and the temporary detention of individuals on both sides. UNFICYP conducted weekly visits and facilitated family visits to inmates at detention facilities in the other community to ascertain the conditions and welfare of those serving sentences. It attended 11 court hearings to enhance confidence in the judicial proceedings.

19. UNFICYP continued to support civil society initiatives that foster bicommunal cooperation and reconciliation. It facilitated 83 bicommunal events, in which more than 2,778 people participated, in cooperation with international and local partners. The events included regular meetings between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot political party leaders and representatives under the auspices of the Embassy of Slovakia, as well as sporting, cultural and educational events. UNFICYP, the good offices team and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) also facilitated the participation of civil society organizations in discussions on women, peace and security.

20. UNFICYP lent support to a variety of bicommunal projects in the buffer zone implemented by UNDP and its local partners. In October, UNFICYP supported an interregional civil society conference that took place over four days in the buffer

zone between the Ledra Palace Hotel crossing points. Organized by a Cypriot civil society network and funded by the United States Agency for International Development, the event brought together 200 civil society delegates from 28 countries working on reconciliation in Central and Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and Cyprus.

21. UNDP supported, with European Union funding, the Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage for the renovation of cultural heritage sites on both sides of the island. In collaboration with UNFICYP, UNDP completed the stabilization of the buildings at the Ledra Street/Lokmaçı crossing point. On 22 November, the European Commission announced a €27.2 million annual programme of assistance aimed at the social and economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community, building on significant assistance delivered since 2006. The programme will focus on promoting the economic integration of the island, the overall objective being to help prepare for its reunification.

22. UNFICYP police continued to assist and facilitate a number of investigations by the respective police services into criminal matters that occurred within the buffer zone. It did so by conducting joint patrols with local authorities to intercept smuggling, hunting and burglaries. During the reporting period, there were 14 reported thefts and 21 investigations; a search warrant was executed for a narcotic-related matter in the bicommunal village of Pyla. Of particular significance was the facilitation of the transfer, from the north to the south, of four persons arrested for criminal charges, three of whom were wanted on European arrest warrants.

23. UNFICYP police facilitates both the Technical Committee on Crime and Criminal Matters and the joint communications room. The Technical Committee continued to meet on a regular basis, holding five meetings during the reporting period. Discussions included the bicommunal confidence-building measures, such as a planned outreach project to the higher education sector in both communities to raise awareness of law-and-order issues within the buffer zone and concerning Cypriots arrested in the other community. The joint communications room continued to provide a forum for the two sides to cooperate and share information on criminal matters. A total of 35 new information requests were received and 74 responses were given.

24. UNFICYP police continue to provide escorts for convoys with Turkish Cypriot civilians and humanitarian supplies in accordance with the October 2010 leaders' agreement upon the opening of the Limnitis/Yeşilırmak crossing. While civilian traffic over the crossing continues to flow reasonably unimpeded, the Turkish Cypriot side has increased requests for more formal escorts than had been agreed, from one escort three times a week to as many as six escorts a week, sometimes twice daily. While the majority of these requests are facilitated, UNFICYP has declined some because they fall outside the original agreement and because of a lack of resources.

25. The Committee on Crossings, which was tasked by the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders in December 2010 to reach an agreement on new crossing points, met once during the reporting period. The Committee remained in a deadlock as the sides were unable to agree on the location of the next new crossing point.

26. During the period from June to November 2012, UNFICYP recorded more than 660,000 official crossings through the buffer zone, a rate comparable to that of

previous periods. From May to October 2012, goods for a worth of almost €0.5 million crossed from the south to the north, down some 60 per cent from the previous reporting period. Goods moving in the opposite direction amounted to some €2.1 million, representing a 75 per cent decrease from the previous report's figures, as the provision of electricity had ceased.

## III. Committee on Missing Persons

27. During the reporting period, the Committee on Missing Persons continued to carry forward its bicommunal project on the exhumation, identification and return of the remains of missing persons. As at December 2012, the Committee's bicommunal teams of archaeologists had exhumed the remains of over 900 individuals on both sides of the island. The Committee is determined to keep its genetic analysis at the highest level of international best practices. To this end, in July 2012 the Committee engaged the genetic laboratory of the International Commission of Missing Persons (ICMP) in Bosnia and Herzegovina for the sample testing of DNA. To date, the Committee has sent over 780 samples to be tested at ICMP. The final identifications are done by the Committee's own bicommunal genetic unit at the Committee's bicommunal anthropological laboratory in the United Nations protected area in Nicosia. To date, the remains of 336 individuals have been returned to their respective families, including 16 during the reporting period.

## IV. Financial and administrative aspects

28. The General Assembly, by its resolution 66/268, appropriated the amount of $54.6 million gross for the maintenance of UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2012 to 30 June 2013, inclusive of the voluntary contribution of one third of the net cost of the Force, equivalent to $17.5 million from the Government of Cyprus and the voluntary contribution of $6.5 million from the Government of Greece. I invite other countries and organizations to do likewise, with a view to reducing the portion of the cost of UNFICYP covered by assessed contributions.

29. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period of six months, as recommended in paragraph 42 below, the cost of maintaining the Force would be limited to the amount approved by the General Assembly.

30. As at 20 December 2012, the total outstanding assessed contributions to the special account for UNFICYP for the period from 16 June 1993 to 20 December 2012 amounted to $13.9 million. The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at the same date amounted to $1,455.9 million.

31. Reimbursement of troop- and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made only for the periods up to 29 February 2012 and 30 June 2010, respectively, owing to the delay in the receipt of assessed contributions.

## V. Observations

32. During the reporting period, the situation along the ceasefire lines remained mostly calm and stable. The opposing forces extended cooperation to UNFICYP and

generally refrained from actions that could compromise the resumption of political negotiations. The continued low number of military violations and the cancellation of the annual exercises on both sides were welcome developments. The opposing forces should build on this positive trend and engage with UNFICYP on military confidence-building measures.

33. The events in Avlona in November, however, were regrettable and speak to the important need to avoid unilateral actions. When concerns arise, the parties should take advantage of existing liaison mechanisms with UNFICYP, as doing so will serve to build confidence between the sides. I reiterate my belief that the situation would improve if both sides formally accepted the 1989 aide-memoire used by the United Nations for the past 23 years to regulate activities in the buffer zone.

34. The arrest of armed Cyprus police officers by their Turkish Cypriot counterparts in September demonstrates not only the porous nature of the buffer zone but the challenges faced by UNFICYP in monitoring the full length of the zone with current resources. It also speaks to the need for the sides to show restraint. The transparent and swift manner in which the Turkish Cypriot side addressed the issue allowed tensions to subside. I commend this approach, as well as the constructive role played by UNFICYP. I urge the parties to make greater use of the joint communications room to strengthen their ability to manage incidents of this nature.

35. Safety and stability in the buffer zone continued to be negatively affected by unauthorized civilian activity. It is essential that the authority of UNFICYP to approve or deny activities within the buffer zone be respected by the local population and authorities. The university in Pyla is an example of an activity that threatens to create a fait accompli on the ground, and is of concern. I call on the respective authorities to act decisively towards individuals, as well as entities, who engage in unauthorized activities in the buffer zone and thereby challenge the authority of UNFICYP and its ability to assist both sides in abiding by the ceasefire arrangement.

36. I remain of the view that the establishment of economic, social, cultural, sporting or similar ties and contacts will have a positive impact on the negotiations and the broader climate. Such contacts nurture trust between the communities and help address the concerns of isolation expressed by the Turkish Cypriots. Further, greater economic and social parity between the sides will make an eventual reunification not only easier but also more likely. In the context of an internationally sanctioned peace process, efforts in the opposite direction can only be counterproductive.

37. Tensions and rhetoric in and around Cyprus related to the exploitation of natural resources continue, and are of concern. Once again, I call on all parties to make every effort to avoid raising tensions, which may have a negative impact on the security situation, including in the buffer zone. It is important to ensure that any new-found wealth, which belongs to all Cypriots, will benefit both communities. Developments during the reporting period have only served to confirm my view that the discovery constitutes a strong incentive for all parties to find a durable solution to the Cyprus problem. It is my hope that it may engender a deeper cooperation for the benefit of all stakeholders in the region.

38. The United Nations remains committed to supporting the critical work being done on behalf of the families of victims through the Committee on Missing

Persons. I count on the support of all parties to preserve the non-political and bicommunal character of the work of the Committee. I once again urge all parties to be accommodating of the exhumation requirements of the Committee throughout the island. I commend the financial support of individual Member States and the European Union to the bicommunal efforts of the Committee.

39. While a partial clearance by the National Guard of one mined area in the buffer zone was completed, mine fields both in and outside the buffer zone remain on the island. The October flooding is a reminder of the danger such mines pose, not only for patrolling military personnel but also for civilians. I call upon the parties to facilitate, without delay, access to the remaining mined areas in and outside the buffer zone, in line with Security Council resolution 2058 (2012). The United Nations stands ready to assist the parties in their aspiration to achieve a mine-free Cyprus.

40. I encourage the parties to continue efforts to achieve further progress with regard to future possible crossings. Progress on this front will help improve the overall confidence between the communities. I urge the parties to seek, through pragmatic and results-oriented discussions, mutually beneficial agreements resulting in greater social and economic interaction between the two communities.

41. Regrettably, restrictions continue on the movement of locally employed United Nations personnel. Freedom of movement for all United Nations personnel is a matter of principle for the Organization and an operational requirement for UNFICYP. I call upon the Turkish Cypriot authorities to respect that principle.

42. UNFICYP continues to play an essential role on the island by exercising authority in the buffer zone and contributing to keeping the calm and to the resolution of various issues affecting the everyday lives of both communities. However, its ability to play this role depends on the commitment of the sides to refrain from challenging the authority and legitimacy of UNFICYP in the buffer zone. UNFICYP maintains close collaboration with my mission of good offices, led by my Special Adviser, and other United Nations actors on the island. I recommend that the mandate of UNFICYP be extended for a period of six months, until 31 July 2013.

43. In line with relevant Security Council resolutions, most recently resolution 2058 (2012), the Secretariat will remain engaged in contingency planning in relation to the settlement. The planning will continue to be guided by developments in the negotiations and views of the parties on the possible role of the United Nations in this respect.

44. At the same time, I shall continually keep the operations of UNFICYP under close review, taking into account developments on the ground and the views of the parties, and shall revert to the Council with recommendations, as appropriate, for further adjustments to the UNFICYP mandate, force levels and concept of operations as soon as warranted.

45. In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to my Special Representative and Chief of Mission, Lisa M. Buttenheim, and to the Force Commander, Major General Chao Liu, and to the men and women serving in UNFICYP for the efficiency and commitment with which they have discharged the responsibilities entrusted to them by the Security Council.

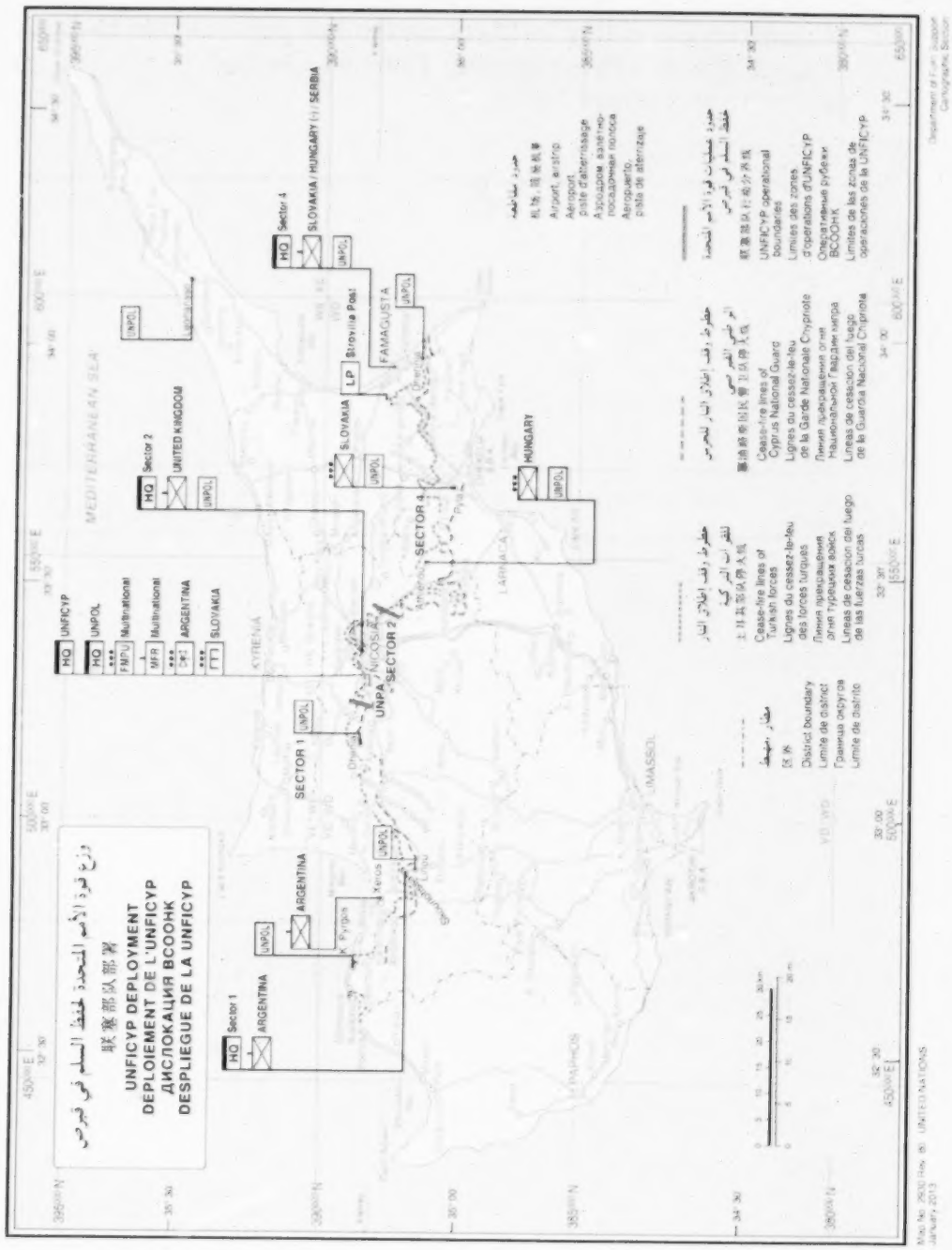
# Annex

## Countries providing military and police personnel to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (as at 15 December 2012)

| *Country* | *Military personnel* |
|---|---|
| Argentina[a] | 295 |
| Austria | 4 |
| Canada | 1 |
| China[b] | 2 |
| Hungary | 77 |
| Slovakia[c] | 207 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 274 |
| **Total** | **860** |

| *Country* | *United Nations police* |
|---|---|
| Australia | 15 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 8 |
| Croatia | 4 |
| El Salvador | 1 |
| India | 8 |
| Ireland | 12 |
| Italy | 4 |
| Montenegro | 3 |
| Serbia | 2 |
| Ukraine | 8 |
| **Total** | **65** |

[a] The Argentinean contingent includes soldiers from Brazil (1), Chile (15) and Paraguay (14).
[b] China is using one vacant Canadian and one British post at UNFICYP headquarters.
[c] The Slovakian contingent includes soldiers from Croatia (2) and Serbia (46).


UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT
DEPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP
UNFICYP
UNPOL
Multinational
Multinational
ARGENTINA
SLOVAKIA
Sector 1
ARGENTINA
Sector 2
UNITED KINGDOM
Sector 4
SLOVAKIA / HUNGARY (1) SERBIA
SLOVAKIA
HUNGARY
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 4
UNPA
NICOSIA
KYRENIA
FAMAGUSTA
LARNACA
LIMASSOL
PAPHOS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cease-fire lines of Turkish forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Cease-fire lines of Cyprus National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la Garde Nationale Chypriote
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'operations d'UNFICYP
District boundary
Limite de district
Airport, airstrip
Aéroport, piste d'atterrissage
Aэродром взлетно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
Limites de las zonas de operaciones de la UNFICYP
UNITED NATIONS

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## Letter dated 4 January 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

My Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, visited the Central African Republic from 5 to 12 December 2012 in the framework of Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010).

During the visit, two communiqués related to sexual violence in conflict were agreed with the Government of the Central African Republic and leaders of the main politico-military groups that form part of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Steering Committee, namely Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix, Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain, Mouvement des libérateurs centrafricains pour la justice, Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement and Union des forces républicaines (see annexes I and II).

The regrettable outbreak of conflict in the country since the visit of my Special Representative accentuates the need to urgently implement a number of the immediate protection-related commitments expressed in the communiqués. In particular, emphasis should be placed on the identification and early release of women and children from the politico-military groups, the issuance of clear command orders by the groups regarding sexual violence and the investigation of allegations of such violations to hold perpetrators accountable.

The commitments expressed in the communiqués represent the key priorities for the United Nations on the prevention of conflict-related sexual violence in the Central African Republic. I would be grateful if you could bring the present letter and its annexes to the attention of the members of the Security Council. My Special Representative stands ready to brief the Council in this regard.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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## Annex I

[Original: English and French]

### Joint communiqué of the Government of the Central African Republic and the United Nations (Bangui, 12 December 2012)

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict visited the Central African Republic from 5 to 12 December 2012 within the framework of Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010). She met with President Francois Bozizé, the Prime Minister and other Government ministers and senior officials, the leadership of the national army and police, representatives of politico-military groups, women's groups, non-governmental organizations and survivors of sexual violence.

The objective of the visit was to gain first-hand knowledge of the context and challenges to addressing conflict-related sexual violence and to focus greater international attention on the situation in the Central African Republic. The Special Representative seeks to deepen dialogue and cooperation with the Government of the Central African Republic and to agree on a framework of cooperation whereby the United Nations may further strengthen its support to national institutions and initiatives on issues related to sexual violence in conflict.

In the past years, significant progress has been made to resolve the long-standing conflict in the country, with all the major parties signing the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the October 2011 ceasefire agreement. However, incidents of sexual violence have been reported consistently, particularly in areas controlled by politico-military armed groups and where other armed forces and armed bandits are present. Women, girls and boys are still associated with many of the politico-military groups; they are used as combatants, cooks, porters, messengers and sex slaves. Widespread violations also continue to be committed by the Lord's Resistance Army operating in the Central African Republic. These include the abduction of women and girls and their use as sex slaves. There exists a deep culture of silence regarding crimes of sexual violence, which significantly affects reporting and response.

The Government has undertaken a number of important measures such as stipulating that human rights violations are to be considered as acts that breach the October 2011 ceasefire agreement; adopting legislation on the protection of women from violence (Law No. 06.032); revising the penal code and penal procedure act to recognize sexual violence, including rape, as a crime; incorporating provisions of the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region into national legislation; and preparing a draft national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010) and the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Government of the Central African Republic reiterates its commitment to addressing sexual violence, including through the timely investigation and prosecution of such crimes and by holding perpetrators accountable.

In line with articles 1-6 of the Protocol, the Government of the Central African Republic and the United Nations are committed to strengthening cooperation in a number of critical areas:

(a) In the context of the implementation of the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement, they are committed to strengthening support to the National Council for Mediation and ensuring that sexual violence is consistently monitored in the ceasefire verification mechanism;

(b) In the context of justice-sector reform, they are committed to reviewing and strengthening, on an ongoing basis, relevant national legislation, implementing of existing legislation such as the law on the prevention of violence against women, supporting the Office of the Attorney General to develop specialized investigation capacity for sexual violence crimes, training magistrates (including women magistrates and other women in the justice sector), building capacity for justice mechanisms at the local level, raising awareness among women on legal procedures and addressing the protection of women in traditional justice systems;

(c) In the context of security sector reform, they are committed to supporting the Ministry of Defence and the army in the elaboration and implementation of a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual violence and relevant codes of conduct, training military personnel on the prevention of sexual and other forms of gender-based violence and of HIV/AIDS, supporting the police and gendarmerie in the establishment of specialized units dealing with crimes against women and children, recruiting and training female officers, and making efforts to vet all elements being integrated into the national security and defence forces and institutions to ensure that those who have committed grave human rights violations, including sexual violence, are excluded from positions of leadership and responsibility;

(d) In the context of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, they are committed to identifying the most vulnerable groups in the armed forces, such as women, girls and boys, and ensuring their early release, family reunification and socioeconomic reintegration through separate processes for adults and children (this is also in accordance with the action plans on the recruitment and use of children associated with armed forces and groups referred to in Security Council resolution 1612 (2005)), ensuring that women from civil society and local communities have access to and can influence the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including through regular consultation and engagement with the Minister for Social Affairs, National Solidarity and the Promotion of Gender and ensuring the awareness of ways to prevent HIV/AIDS are included in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process as a pre-reinsertion package;

(e) In the context of a programmatic response for survivors, they are committed to providing greater support for basic services for survivors, including in the clinical management of rape and psychosocial support, and support to national authorities in the development of a comprehensive national strategy on sexual and other forms of gender-based violence;

(f) In the context of operationalizing the National Human Rights Commission, they are committed to supporting national authorities, including through training for commissioners and supporting their work.

The United Nations and the Government of the Central African Republic stress that all armed forces and groups must make commitments to prevent and punish sexual violence crimes in line with Security Council resolution 1960 (2010), the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the communiqué of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Steering Committee on sexual violence in conflict of 12 December 2012 (see annex II). This includes issuing command orders regarding sexual violence, including rape and forced and early marriage, through their respective chains of command and political organizations, investigating allegations of sexual violence and holding perpetrators accountable.

The Government of the Central African Republic designates the Minister for Social Affairs, National Solidarity and the Promotion of Gender as the focal point to work with the United Nations to develop a strategy and implementation plan relating to the commitments outlined above. The Minister will convene a committee or commission bringing together all relevant Government ministries and agencies to coordinate action to address this concern.

The Government of the Central African Republic, together with partners, will commit resources for the implementation of the priorities outlined above and calls on donors to provide additional support, as appropriate.

The United Nations will continue to support the Government of the Central African Republic through the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the United Nations country team, the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict, United Nations Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Protection Cluster Working Group (the gender-based violence area of responsibility). The Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict, on invitation of the Government, will also support the implementation of a framework of cooperation in line with the priorities expressed in the present communiqué.

## Annex II

[Original: English and French]

### Communiqué of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Steering Committee of the Central African Republic (Bangui, 12 December 2012)

The Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict met with the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Steering Committee during her visit to the Central African Republic from 5 to 12 December 2012. The Steering Committee was constituted pursuant to the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and consists of representatives of the Government of the Central African Republic; the leaders of the politico-military groups Convention des patriotes pour la justice et la paix, Front démocratique du peuple centrafricain, Mouvement des libérateurs centrafricains pour la justice, Union des forces démocratiques pour le rassemblement and Union des forces républicaines; the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank; the African Union; the European Union; the Government of France; and the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic.

The visit of the Special Representative was conducted within the framework of Security Council resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009) and 1960 (2010), which emphasize the need to develop effective mechanisms for providing protection from sexual violence to women and girls in all disarmament, demobilization and reintegration processes assisted by the United Nations.

The politico-military armed groups that are signatories to the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement commit to prevent and address sexual and all other forms of gender-based violence. Accordingly, the Steering Committee emphasizes the following priorities, which are in line with the commitments of the Government of the Central African Republic as expressed in the Protocol on the Prevention and Suppression of Sexual Violence against Women and Children of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region and in the joint communiqué of the Government of the Central African Republic and the United Nations on sexual violence in conflict of 12 December 2012 (see annex I):

(a) Identification and early release of all women, girls and boys associated with the politico-military groups signatories to the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the October 2011 ceasefire agreement (this is also in accordance with the action plans on the recruitment and use of children associated with armed forces and groups referred to in Security Council resolution 1612 (2005));

(b) Issuance, by the politico-military groups signatories to the 2008 Libreville Comprehensive Peace Agreement, of clear command orders regarding sexual violence through their respective chains of command and political organizations, and the making of commitments to investigate allegations of sexual violence, including rape and forced and early marriage, and the holding of perpetrators of such violations accountable;

(c) Cooperation of politico-military groups with the Government in efforts to vet all elements being integrated into the national security forces and institutions to ensure that those who have committed grave human rights violations, including sexual violence, are excluded from positions of leadership and responsibility;

(d) Ensuring that women from civil society and local communities have access to and can influence the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, including through regular consultation and engagement with the Minister for Social Affairs, National Solidarity and the Promotion of Gender.

All politico-military groups represented in the Steering Committee and falling under the auspices of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process will designate focal points to liaise with the Minister for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the Central African Republic, in their capacity as co-presidents of the Steering Committee, in order to prepare an implementation strategy and plan relating to the commitments outlined above.

Other members of the Steering Committee, as well as donors, are urged to provide resources and support, as appropriate, for the implementation of the commitments outlined above.

The United Nations will continue to support the Steering Committee in the implementation of the commitments outlined above through the United Nations Integrated Peacebuilding Office in the Central African Republic, the United Nations country team, the Office of the Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence.

United Nations S/2013/9

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 January 2013
English
Original: Arabic

**Identical letters dated 9 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council**

On instructions from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, I should like to draw your attention to the following information:

On 6 January 2013, in his speech to the Syrian people, Mr. Bashar Al-Assad, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, launched a political programme aimed at resolving the crisis in Syria that began some two years ago. The programme is based on the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the relevant United Nations resolutions and the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012. The programme emphasizes the need to find a political solution to this crisis through a Syrian-led dialogue among the Syrian people, as set out in Security Council resolutions 2042 (2012) and 2043 (2012) and the Geneva communiqué, with a view to defining Syria's political future based on the principles of democracy, political plurality and the protection of human rights and freedom of the press.

The political programme prescribes a three-stage, inclusive national dialogue in order to ensure the successful resolution of the crisis. It provides that, in preparation for the national dialogue, the countries of the region should stop funding, arming and harbouring the armed groups, and that the armed groups, the Army and the Syrian Arab Armed Forces should adhere to a ceasefire. It also provides that guarantees will be offered to Syrian opposition groups in order that they might enter the country, without conditions, to participate in the national dialogue; that the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all those who need it will be facilitated; that guarantees will be offered to facilitate the return to Syria, without conditions, of citizens who had left the country because of the events; and that intensive contacts will be held with the national opposition, parties and civil society organizations, with a view to holding an open dialogue in preparation for the convening of an inclusive national dialogue conference.

In the second stage, which is the transitional stage, an inclusive national dialogue conference will be convened in order to draft a national pact that defines the political future of democratic Syria and to agree on a constitutional and judicial system based on political pluralism; the rule of law; maintaining the civilian nature of the State; the equality of all citizens, regardless of race, religion or gender; freedom of expression; and respect for human rights. The national pact developed by the inclusive national dialogue conference will be put to a referendum for

adoption. A broad-based government with extensive executive powers would then be established. That government would then convene a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution for the country and put into effect what was agreed upon in the national dialogue with regard to the constitutional and judicial systems. The new constitution would then be put to a popular referendum for adoption. Parliamentary elections would then be held in accordance with the new election law and the new constitution.

In the third stage, a new government would be formed in accordance with the new constitution, and all those who had been detained in connection with the events would be granted amnesty and released. A national reconciliation conference would be held, reconstruction work would begin and civilians who had suffered losses because of the events would be compensated.

We are forwarding to you this overview of the political programme for review. We hope that you will support it because it reflects precisely the nature of this transitional stage and the opinions that have been articulated, at various levels, with a view to resolving this crisis by countering terrorism and building a Syria that is characterized by political pluralism and that guarantees freedom of expression and respect for human rights through new laws on political parties, elections, local administration and the media, in order to restore security and stability to Syria, the region and beyond.

Political prudence, meticulous respect for the Charter of the United Nations, the desire to maintain security and peace in the Middle East region and beyond, avoiding haste when adopting positions and being mindful of the dangers posed by the support of certain States and Powers for armed terrorist groups are the basis for reaching the noble aims of protecting Syria's citizens from violence and destructive foreign intervention in Syria's internal affairs, and of countering terrorism, which threatens our peoples and States.

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

## Annex to the identical letters dated 9 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### Political programme to resolve the crisis

The political programme to resolve the crisis in Syria is based on the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the relevant United Nations resolutions and the Geneva communiqué of 30 June 2012, all of which uphold States' sovereignty, independence and territorial unity and integrity, and the principle of non-intervention in States' internal affairs. Recognizing the need for Syrian-led dialogue among Syrians, it seeks to define the political future of democratic Syria on the basis of political pluralism and to create a safe and stable environment resulting from the cessation of all forms of violence.

## I. Preparatory stage

1. All regional and international States and parties shall agree to stop funding, arming and harbouring armed groups.

2. All armed groups shall commit to an immediate end to all forms of violence.

3. The Army and armed forces shall commit to an end to military operations except in order to defend themselves, citizens or public or private property.

4. A mechanism shall be developed in order to ensure that the parties comply with the ceasefire and monitor the borders.

5. The delivery of humanitarian aid to those who need it shall be facilitated.

6. The reconstruction of infrastructure and payment of compensation to those affected shall commence.

7. The necessary guarantees shall be given to Syrian citizens who left because of the events, and their return through border crossings shall be facilitated.

8. Guarantees shall be given to all of the Syrian opposition forces that they can enter, reside in and leave the country without hindrance with a view to participating in the national dialogue.

9. The Ministry of Justice shall coordinate with the competent agencies in taking the necessary measures to expedite the processing and conclusion of cases resulting from the events; freeing those who are not found guilty; and resolving the situation of individuals who surrender their weapons to the competent agencies, without prosecuting them as a result.

10. The Government shall enter into intensive contact with the national opposition, the parties and all political forces and civil society institutions, including social, religious and economic institutions, in order immediately to enter into open dialogue in preparation for an inclusive national dialogue conference.

## II. Transitional stage

1. The Government shall convene an inclusive national dialogue conference with the purpose of drafting a national pact including the following points:

(a) Commitment to the sovereignty of Syria and the unity and integrity of its people;

(b) Rejection of all forms of foreign intervention in Syrian affairs;

(c) Renunciation of violence and terrorism of all forms;

(d) A definition of the political future of democratic Syria and an agreement on a constitutional and judicial system and political and economic outline based on political pluralism; the rule of law; commitment to the civilian nature of the State; the equality of citizens irrespective of race, religion or gender; freedom of expression; respect for human rights; countering corruption; administrative reform; an agreement on new laws concerning political parties, elections, local administration and the media; and the provisions agreed upon at the conference.

2. The national pact shall be put to a referendum for adoption.

3. A broad-based government with extensive executive powers, representing the components of Syrian society, shall be established in accordance with the constitution. That government shall convene a constituent assembly to formulate a new draft constitution in accordance with the provisions agreed upon at the national dialogue conference regarding the constitutional and judicial system and the political and economic outline of Syria's renewal.

4. When the constituent assembly completes its work, the draft constitution shall be put to a referendum for approval by the people.

5. After that constitution has been approved, the broad-based government shall adopt the laws agreed upon at the dialogue conference in preparation for their promulgation in accordance with the new constitution.

6. Parliamentary elections shall be held pursuant to the new election law and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

## III. Third stage

1. The new government shall be formed in accordance with the new constitution.

2. A national reconciliation conference shall be held in order to restore bonds between Syrian citizens based on the moral and national spirit that has characterized the Syrian citizen.

3. A general amnesty shall be issued in respect of crimes committed during the events, and those imprisoned because of such crimes shall be released. The prosecution of citizens as a result of the events shall be brought to an end while preserving civil rights.

4. Work on infrastructure, reconstruction and payment of compensation to citizens affected by the events shall be expedited and completed.

United Nations S/2013/10

Security Council

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2 January 2013

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# Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

1. Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized. The last full list of items of which the Council is seized, and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting since 1 January 2009 (S/2012/10/Add.48), was issued on 3 December 2012. The last weekly addendum (S/2012/10/Add.52) covered developments up to 29 December 2012.

2. The following list sets out the items of which the Security Council is currently seized and which have been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

1. Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly (6 September 1946; 8 November 2012).
2. The situation in the Middle East (18 July 1960; 4 December 2012).
3. The situation in Cyprus (27 December 1963; 19 July 2012).
4. The situation concerning Western Sahara (20 October 1975; 24 April 2012).
5. The situation in Timor-Leste (15 December 1975; 19 December 2012).
6. United Nations peacekeeping operations (30 May 1990; 12 December 2012).
7. The situation in Liberia (22 January 1991; 12 December 2012).
8. The situation in Somalia (17 March 1992; 21 November 2012).
9. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (9 September 1992; 14 November 2012).
10. The question concerning Haiti (16 June 1993; 12 October 2012).
11. The situation in Burundi (25 October 1993; 5 July 2012).

12-66763 (E) 170113

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12. The situation in Afghanistan (24 January 1994; 19 December 2012).

13. The situation in Sierra Leone (27 November 1995; 30 November 2012).

14. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991 (29 February 1996; 17 December 2012).

15. International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January 1994 and 31 December 1994 (29 February 1996; 12 December 2012).

16. The situation in the Great Lakes region (1 November 1996; 21 July 2011).

17. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (29 May 1997; 28 November 2012).

18. The situation in the Central African Republic (6 August 1997; 6 June 2012).

19. Security Council resolutions 1160 (1998), 1199 (1998), 1203 (1998), 1239 (1999) and 1244 (1999) (31 March 1998; 27 November 2012).

20. Children and armed conflict (29 June 1998; 19 September 2012).

21. The situation in Guinea-Bissau (6 November 1998; 26 July 2012).

22. Protection of civilians in armed conflict (12 February 1999; 25 June 2012).

23. The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question (3 October 2000; 19 December 2012).

24. Women and peace and security (24 October 2000; 30 November 2012).

25. Briefing by the President of the International Court of Justice (31 October 2000; 25 October 2011).

26. Briefing by the Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (21 January 2001; 9 February 2012).

27. Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B (10 September 2001; 12 December 2012).

28. Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts (12 September 2001; 17 December 2012).

29. Briefings by Chairs of subsidiary bodies of the Security Council (18 December 2002; 7 December 2012).

30. The situation in Côte d'Ivoire (20 December 2002; 26 July 2012).

31. Security Council mission (18 June 2003; 12 November 2012).

32. The promotion and strengthening of the rule of law in the maintenance of international peace and security (24 September 2003; 17 October 2012).

33. Central African region (24 November 2003; 19 December 2012).

34. Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (22 April 2004; 29 June 2012).

35. Reports of the Secretary-General on the Sudan (11 June 2004; 13 December 2012).

36. Post-conflict peacebuilding (26 May 2005; 20 December 2012).

37. The situation concerning Iraq (31 May 2005; 29 November 2012).

38. Threats to international peace and security (14 September 2005; 25 April 2012).

39. Non-proliferation (29 March 2006; 13 December 2012).

40. Peace consolidation in West Africa (9 August 2006; 11 July 2012).

41. Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea (14 October 2006; 12 June 2012).

42. Letter dated 22 November 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2006/920) (1 December 2006; 14 January 2011).

43. Maintenance of international peace and security (25 June 2007; 19 November 2012).

44. The situation in Chad, the Central African Republic and the subregion (27 August 2007; 20 December 2010).

45. Peace and security in Africa (25 September 2007; 10 December 2012).

46. Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in maintaining international peace and security (6 November 2007; 12 January 2012).

47. Implementation of the note by the President of the Security Council (S/2010/507) (27 August 2008; 26 November 2012).

48. Letter dated 4 June 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/281) and other relevant letters (9 July 2010; 9 July 2010).

49. Letter dated 18 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2010/646) (19 December 2010; 19 December 2010).

50. Letter dated 6 February 2011 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2011/58) (14 February 2011; 14 February 2011).

51. The situation in Libya (22 February 2011; 8 November 2012).[1]

52. The situation in Mali (4 April 2012; 20 December 2012).[2]

3. The following list sets out those items which were identified in the summary statement for 2012 (S/2012/10 and Add.1-52) as matters of which the Security Council was seized and which have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012. The list indicates the date on which each item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the date of the most recent formal Council meeting held on that item.

53. The Palestine question (9 December 1947; 25 November 1966).

54. The India-Pakistan question (6 January 1948; 5 November 1965).

55. The Hyderabad question (16 September 1948; 24 May 1949).

56. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (21 February 1958; 21 February 1958).

57. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (18 July 1960; 5 January 1961).

58. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (4 January 1961; 5 January 1961).

59. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (4 December 1971; 27 December 1971).

60. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 December 1971; 9 December 1971).

61. Complaint by Cuba (17 September 1973; 18 September 1973).

62. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East (15 December 1973; 15 December 1973).

63. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question (12 January 1976; 11 October 1985).

64. The situation in the occupied Arab territories (4 May 1976; 13 July 1998).

[1] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 16 March 2011 (S/2011/141), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya under the agenda item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Libya".

[2] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 December 2012, (S/2012/961), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to Mali under the agenda item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Mali".

65. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights (9 June 1976; 30 April 1980).

66. The situation between Iran and Iraq (26 September 1980; 31 January 1991).

67. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (2 October 1985; 4 October 1985).

68. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (4 February 1986; 6 February 1986).

69. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (15 April 1986; 24 April 1986).

70. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (21 April 1988; 25 April 1988).

71. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (9 February 1990; 9 February 1990).

72. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (2 August 1990; 11 April 2005).

73. The situation in Georgia (8 October 1992; 15 June 2009).

74. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol (20 July 1993; 20 July 1993).

75. Protection of United Nations personnel, associated personnel and humanitarian personnel in conflict zones (9 February 2000; 26 August 2003).

76. General issues relating to sanctions (17 April 2000; 21 December 2006).

77. Briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (10 November 2000; 8 January 2009).

78. Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/939);

Letter dated 5 October 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2003/943) (5 October 2003; 5 October 2003).

79. The situation in Myanmar (15 September 2006; 13 July 2009).

80. Maintenance of international peace and security: role of the Security Council in supporting security sector reform (20 February 2007; 12 May 2008).[3]

81. Letter dated 22 September 2009 from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2009/487) (25 September 2009; 25 September 2009).

4. Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the members of the Security Council have carried out a review of items on the list of matters of which the Council is seized. Also pursuant to the note by the President, items 53 to 81 above are subject to deletion in 2013 because they have not been considered by the Council at a formal meeting during the three-year period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2012.

5. Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President, the items identified in paragraph 4 above will be deleted unless a Member State notifies the President of the Security Council by 28 February 2013 that it wishes an item subject to deletion to remain on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized, in which case such item will remain on the list for one year, unless the Council decides otherwise. The deletion of an item does not imply that such an item cannot be taken up by the Council as and when it deems necessary in the future.

6. The first addendum to this summary statement issued in February 2013 will contain a full, updated list of items of which the Security Council is seized, indicating those items considered by the Council at a formal meeting since 1 January 2009. Thereafter, the first addendum of each month to this summary statement will contain a full, updated list of items of which the Council is seized, indicating those items considered at a formal meeting since 1 January 2010. In intervening weeks, the Secretary-General, in fulfilment of his responsibility under rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, will issue a weekly addendum to the summary statement listing only those items on which further action was taken by the Council during the previous week or indicating that there was no change during that period.

7. The first addendum issued in March 2013 will indicate those items identified in paragraph 4 above as subject to deletion and which, at the request of a Member State, the Security Council has decided to retain for one year, and will also indicate those items identified in paragraph 4 which, in the absence of such a decision by the Council, have been deleted from the list.

[3] Date of last meeting corrected.

United Nations S/2013/10/Add.1

Security Council

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7 January 2013

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# Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2013 is contained in document S/2013/10.

During the week ending 5 January 2013, the Security Council took no action on any of the items of which it is seized.

13-21533 (E) 250113

Please recycle

United Nations S/2013/10/Add.2

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 January 2013

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# Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

## Addendum

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2013 is contained in document S/2013/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 12 January 2013. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

**The situation in the Central African Republic** (6 August 1997: 11 January 2013)

6899th meeting, held on 11 January 2013.

13-21527 (E) 250113

Please recycle

United Nations S/2013/10/Add.3

Security Council

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21 January 2013

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# Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

**Addendum**

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2013 is contained in document S/2013/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 19 January 2013. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

**Threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts** (12 September 2001; 15 January 2013)

6900th meeting, held on 15 January 2013.

**Meeting of the Security Council with the troop- and police-contributing countries pursuant to resolution 1353 (2001), annex II, sections A and B** (10 September 2001; 16 January 2013)

6901st (closed) meeting, held on 16 January 2013.

**The situation in Côte d'Ivoire** (20 December 2002; 17 January 2013)

6902nd meeting, held on 17 January 2013.

13-21539 (E) 240113

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United Nations S/2013/10/Add.4

Security Council

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28 January 2013

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# Summary statement by the Secretary-General of matters of which the Security Council is seized and of the stage reached in their consideration

**Addendum**

Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in accordance with the note by the President dated 26 July 2010 (S/2010/507), the Secretary-General is submitting the following summary statement.

The complete list of items of which the Security Council was seized as at 1 January 2013 is contained in document S/2013/10.

The present addendum lists the items on which the Security Council took action during the week ending 26 January 2013. The dates given for each item indicate when the item was first taken up by the Council at a formal meeting, and the most recent formal meeting of the Council held on that item.

**United Nations peacekeeping operations** (30 May 1990; 21 January 2013)

6903rd meeting, held on 21 January 2013.

**Non-proliferation/Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (14 October 2006; 22 January 2013)

6904th meeting, held on 22 January 2013.

**The situation in Mali** (4 April 2012; 22 January 2013)[1]

6905th meeting, held on 22 January 2013.

**The situation in the Middle East, including the Palestinian question** (3 October 2000; 23 January 2013)

6906th meeting, held on 23 January 2013.

**The situation in the Central African Republic** (6 August 1997; 24 January 2013)

6907th meeting, held on 24 January 2013.

[1] Pursuant to the note by the President of the Security Council dated 20 December 2012 (S/2012/961), as from that date, the earlier consideration by the Council of issues pertaining to Mali under the agenda item entitled "Peace and security in Africa" was subsumed under the item entitled "The situation in Mali".

13-21930 (E) 290113

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United Nations A/67/690–S/2013/11

General Assembly
Security Council

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10 January 2013
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**General Assembly**
**Sixty-seventh session**
Agenda item 105
**Measures to eliminate international terrorism**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-eighth year**

## Identical letters dated 7 January 2013 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, I should like to draw your attention to the following information:

In an earlier letter concerning the events in the Syrian Arab Republic, we informed you that certain neighbouring States are playing a destructive role by provoking violence and supporting armed terrorist groups. I should now like to inform you that those groups recently plundered some 1,000 factories belonging to industrialists in Aleppo and then transferred the stolen goods to Turkey, with the full knowledge of the Turkish Government.

The Syrian Arab Republic affirms that this illegal act, which the Turkish Government was aware of and facilitated, is tantamount to an act of piracy against the Syrian people's livelihoods and their economy. It demonstrates yet again Turkey's ambitious designs, its destructive role in the Syrian crisis and its ill will towards the Syrian people. It also confirms the falsehood of Turkey's claims of concern for the lives and essential needs of the Syrian people.

Syria would like to point out that these unethical acts, which are a flagrant violation of the principles of good neighbourliness and non-interference in States' internal affairs, are tantamount to direct participation in transnational crime and piracy. They require an international response commensurate with the great harm caused to the Syrian people and their economic and commercial assets.

When a neighbouring State such as Turkey supports terrorism, assists in the transnational plunder of Syrian resources and the destruction of the Syrian people's assets and sources of livelihood, and facilitates the use of those resources to support terrorism in Syria, the Security Council must respond in a manner that is on a par with its responsibilities and its commitment to combat terrorism and maintain international security and peace.

13-20472 (E) 140113 150113

Please recycle

In view of the foregoing, the Syrian Arab Republic calls on the Security Council and the Secretary-General to condemn clearly these destructive acts of terrorism and do what is required to hold accountable their perpetrators, as well as those States and regional and international Powers that stand behind them. Such a condemnation would show that the United Nations rejects any further efforts on the part of States hostile to Syria to aggravate the living conditions and the humanitarian suffering of the Syrian people. It calls on them to take all necessary legal measures to compel the Turkish Government to return the stolen property to its owners and compensate fully those who have been harmed, in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law, and to require the Turkish Government to desist immediately from engaging in such conduct and to refrain from doing so in the future.

I shoul[1] be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 105, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2013/12

# Security Council

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## Letter dated 10 January 2013 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 2079 (2012) concerning Liberia, by which the Council requested me to extend, for a period of 12 months, the Panel of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) and renewed by subsequent resolutions.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, following consultations with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003) concerning Liberia, I have appointed the following experts:

Mr. Christian Dietrich, arms (United States of America)
Mr. Caspar Fithen, natural resources (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mr. Lansana Gberie, finance (Canada)

I have also selected Mr. Dietrich to serve as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you would bring this information to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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